

THE STATE JOURNAL.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.
DELIVERED BY CARRIER... 10 CENTS A WEEK
TO ANY PART OF TOPEKA OR SUBURBS, ON
AT THE SAME PRICE IN ANY KANSAS TOWN
WHERE THIS PAPER HAS A CARRIER SYSTEM.
BY MAIL, THREE MONTHS..... \$ 3.00
BY MAIL, ONE YEAR..... 9.00
WEEKLY EDITION, PER YEAR..... 1.00

Address, STATE JOURNAL,
Topeka, Kansas.

THE FIRST PAPER IN KANSAS TO SECURE the leased wire service of the Associated Press, control exclusively for Topeka the Full Day Service of this great organization for the collection of news. A telegraph operator in the State Journal office is employed for the purpose of taking this report, which comes continuously from 7:30 a. m. till 4:00 p. m. with bulletins of important news up to 6 p. m., over a wire running into this office and used only for the day Associated Press business between the hours above named.

THE STATE JOURNAL is the only paper in Kansas receiving the Full Day Associated Press Report.

THE STATE JOURNAL has a regular average daily local circulation in Topeka of more than all other Capital City Dailies Combined, and Double that of its principal competitor—a very creditable morning newspaper.

Member of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

THE STATE JOURNAL Press Room is equipped with a Lightning Web Perfecting Press—the handsomest and fastest piece of printing machinery in the state.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Thursday: For Kansas—Tonight and Thursday fair; southeasterly, shifting Thursday to northwesterly winds; slightly warmer tonight; colder by Thursday evening.

It is notable that Governor Tillman has met the enemy and they are his.

Southern California continues to send us tramps and oranges on the same train.

It is hard to tell which side holds the key to the situation in the Chicago lock-out.

Everybody enjoys the Coxe movement. It gives us all something to read about.

It is pretty hard for a Democrat to think what he has been believing in all these years.

The commonwealth business like the bank failures last summer, shows a tendency to spread.

There is a story out that Adlai Stevenson has provided government positions for sixty of his relatives. Adlai must be a Populist.

All the eastern papers need to do is to heap defilement on Kansas. They seem to find plenty of Kansas fools ready to rub it in.

The industrial armies in the west seem to be meeting the fate of all imitators; they are covered with contumely; also alkali dust.

One of the best things that can be said of Gov. Tillman is that rumormongers from Maine to California would like to see him assassinated.

This is a Republican year. Even Democrats are going to vote the Republican ticket; but beware of them; they are fearful backsliders.

Aha! Gov. West has attracted attention toward himself. He proposes to drive all the unemployed out of Utah. Put him on the list of eccentricities.

Now the Chicago building trades are going to court about their differences with their employees; but they can't all find Judge Caldwell; just judges are rare.

The fact that all the telegrams from South Carolina call Governor Tillman's constables "spies," shows that Tillman is not as influential in news circles as in political circles.

Many of the Republican newspapers in Kansas spend more time accusing each other of being heretics than they do fighting the enemy. That's what has wrecked many a church.

CHARLIE HOLLADAY stayed in Venezuela just four weeks when he was secretary of legislation; but that was a great deal longer than the life of an average South American government.

COXEY'S bill for issuing \$500,000,000 to build roads was reported adversely by Populist Senator Kyle. Probably the only fault with it in Populist eyes, is that it places the amount too small.

Osborne boasts of a woman who gets up at one o'clock at night to mix her bread. After breaking into sleeping hours that way she ought not to be surprised if the bread didn't rise promptly.

Ever since Senator Peffer suggested that the sugar speculators in the senate be investigated, he has received very icy treatment from senators. The senate respects itself much more highly than any one else does.

A GREAT deal has been said about the girl typewriter, and fully as much has been said at her, but if they could all speak at once they would unanimously "blow up" the old jay who imagines he has made a mash on the one in his office.

THE McKinley boom has received a severe setback. His name has been cheered in Topeka, Kan.—New York World.

You can wager that it would never be cheered in New York. The people of New York don't know enough to cheer for anybody but Corbett.

KANSAS PARAGRAPHS.

The large machine works at Enterprise are to be moved to Kansas City.

A prominent man of letters recently died in Rice county. His name was Sebastian Beschman.

The Heuston Creamery company is putting in machinery to handle 20,000 pounds of milk a day by the separator process.

The man who can't talk horse from clear back to Hambletonian 10 down to "Dandy O," needn't expect to be popular at Holton.

A peculiar theft was made by a thief at Paola who stole the silver pitcher from the communion service of the Campbellite church.

A suit of foreclosure has been brought against the La Cygne fair association, and it is probable the grounds will be sold to satisfy the claim.

"Dwarf" socials are the rage at Pittsburg. Everybody of course asks what they are called that for, and when they find out it makes them feel small.

A woman at WaKeeney offers to pay for the quilting of two quilts in house plants. Here is an occupation for some one with all the comforts of home.

The wind was so strong at Minneapolis recently that it blew out a full set of teeth for a man. That particular wind will probably be hereafter very biting.

In a divorce suit at Eldorado the wife was given \$25 per week alimony and the horse and buggy. It isn't hard to tell which person will be remarried first.

Sheridan county has a physician who believes in giving his patients a suggested evening, at least, so he writes his prescriptions on life insurance blanks.

A citizen of Jewell City says the only people who go away from there to stay are those who are taken away to be locked up. Is the population increasing any?

Stockton has a brass band composed of young women but when one of them talks about having a "good lip" it shouldn't be considered an unmaidenly invitation.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

George B. Platt, still hale and athletic, is the last survivor of Sheridan's daring headquarters scouts.

Senator Wolcott has the distinction of being the only member of the senate who is troubled with gout.

Rev. J. K. Hicks, pastor of the First Baptist church of Barboursville, Ky., has been appointed policeman of that town by the city council.

Few people knew that Mr. Jabez Balfour, who was tried and found wanting, so to speak, refused a baronetcy tendered to him by Mr. Gladstone.

Perhaps the oldest son-in-law in this country is Uncle Dave Brewer of Lebanon, Or. He is 84, and his mother-in-law is living with him at the age of 99.

The engagement of Miss Annie Seabury Brewster, daughter of William Cullen Brewster of New York, to Count de Frankenstein, a Russian-Polish sportsman and African traveler, is announced.

When General O. O. Howard retires in the fall, he will, it is understood, go to live at Burlington, Vt., where his son, Captain Guy Howard, is engaged in building Fort Ethan Allen, a future cavalry post.

Mr. Gladstone, in addition to \$500,000 left him by his father, has the rent roll of the Hawarden estate. Add to the estate, which is worth \$90,865 a year, another \$10,000 for royalties, and you have in round numbers an income of \$100,000 a year.

The Earl of Derby draws from his tenant farmers upward of \$650,000 a year. This is supplemented by his Liverpool property. This fortunate family also owns nearly all of the town of Bury. The total income of the Earl of Derby is close on \$1,750,000 a year.

PADDOCK AND PIGSKIN PHILOSOPHY.

The best hay is cheapest and poor enough for any horse.

What is home without a mother? What is a barn without a trotter?

The man who causes two colts to grow where but one grew before is not considered to be a public benefactor nowadays.

No other business so largely speculative has held its own as well as the trotting horse industry during these hard times.

In Paris in 1893 19,000 horses were eaten by the people. In the United States in 1893 twice that many horses ate their heads off. How much better the Paris plan is!

It is not the long drawn out contests on the trotting turf which tire the general public; it's the long drawn out scoring and "postponed on account of darkness" that make them tired.

No man need expect to get a high price now for a trotter that cannot trot no more than he would for a farm that would not produce, an engine that would not run or a ship that could not sail.

If you are a farmer, breed for the serviceable, good roadster every time, and if you bring down a trotter make the best disposal of him you can, but don't bank on him as a great source of profit.—Turf, Field and Farm.

THE PROPER CAPER.

A new shade of brown is called mordore.

Violets for outdoor wear are the accepted floral favorites.

The new belts are fully 8 inches wide and made of jet to match the collar. Braid is also made up into these broad belts.

Among the new gowns are those made of swivel silk. The skirts are made plain, being in colors beautiful enough to need no addition.

Sable has become the rage in Paris and is used upon goods from the thickest to the thinnest material, including street dresses and house gowns.

One of the prettiest trimmings for light summer goods is lace beading in white or black, with drawn ribbon or velvet to correspond in color with the goods.

Peerless Steam Laundry at 112 and 114 West 8th.

A CHAMPION WITNESS

BEN BUTTERWORTH'S OPINION OF MISS MADELINE POLLARD.

Congressman Breckinridge a Colossal Ruin. He is Condemned by Every Grade of Society—Interesting Interview With Major Ben Butterworth.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, April 5.—"It is queer how things work around in this world," said Major Ben Butterworth in a talk with the subscriber on the now famous case in which he has been so prominent. "It is queer how the lawyers in this case were brought together, and such things sometimes make me think that we are not the authors of our own course in life at all, but that there is a mysterious potency running concurrently with our daily lives and shaping things to a preordained issue. Now, Jeremiah Wilson was born only one mile from where I was in Warren county, O.—lovely old Warren, the land of good men and handsome women!"

"Our parents were neighbors and great friends, and in those days old Governor Morrow was a great man in the neighborhood, and so Jer was named after him, his full name being Jeremiah Morrow Wilson. And we both studied law with the same man, General Durbin Ward. Mr. Wilson, however, is several years older than I am, and I was taught to look up to him as one of the big boys of the neighborhood. We plowed and hoed corn in neighboring fields and grew up under exactly the same circumstances. His father was long clerk of the county court and was a sort of general adviser and good natured helper to all the neighborhood. He wrote the people's wills and drew up their contracts and arbitrated their little disputes and in a general way was judge, lawyer and helper to everybody."

Counsel In the Case.

"Mr. Wilson practiced awhile in Lebanon, then went to Indiana and became a judge and congressman from the Richmond district. He and our own Samuel Shellabarger retired from con-



MAJOR BEN BUTTERWORTH.

gress at the same time and formed this partnership in Washington which has made such a strong law firm. Mr. Wilson is really much stronger than he looks and is a very thorough lawyer indeed. John Shelby, who sits to my right, is the son of an old and well known citizen near Lexington, where John was born. He made a very fine record in college, and had a complete course both in the literary department and in law, and has been a partner of Colonel Breckinridge some 15 years. Down there they still practice on circuit, after the manner of the old Kentucky bar, going from one county to another, as the judge goes round in the circuit. I do not know that it is of much consequence, but Mr. Shelby is a man of very strict religious training and a church member of high standing, besides a very energetic and successful lawyer. Phil Thompson is the son of Colonel Phil Thompson of Harrisburg, Ky., one of the eminent lawyers of the state for many years.

"Mr. Charles Stoll, the other young lawyer, as you might say is the son of a Blue Grass farmer, who was a very noted Union man during the war and has been a leading Republican ever since. He also had a complete college and law course and has been remarkably successful in business outside of law—that is, as a projector of railroads and the like. And, by the way, I think the chances are very strong that he will be the Republican candidate for governor of Kentucky this fall. Indeed I am quite sure of it. He studied law with Colonel Breckinridge and owes so much of his success to the colonel that his interest in this case has been very strong on the line of friendship. Indeed it is far more personal than professional. I don't know that I ought to speak of him as a young man except as youth goes in the healthy Blue Grass region, for he is about 42 or 43 years of age."

"Blood Will Tell."

"Mr. Calderon Carlisle is about the same age, and yet we speak of him as young because we do not just now remember any case so noted as this in which he has taken a leading part. It is said that he is of Spanish blood on his mother's side and English on the other. But that cuts no figure, for he is a very intense West Virginia American, a good fellow and a remarkably able lawyer. His father was a leading Virginian, and he was born there before the separation of the sections. Speaking of the old families of the border states and about there being something in blood, I feel a sort of pride in the fact that my ancestors on both sides were Quakers of the very highest principle in regard to the rights of man."

"John Linton, my mother's ancestor, came to this country with William Penn. His father was a prominent officer in the British navy, the family occupying a good rank, and John Linton was disinherited for turning Quaker. Thereafter he cast in his lot with the friends of liberty, and the record was maintained without a break until the abolition of slavery in this country. My mother's maiden name was Linton, and her father was a pioneer surveyor in

Ohio. The Butterworths were planters in Virginia when they joined the Quakers and soon after emancipated all their slaves. Some they took with them to Ohio and located them in the Miami valley. This was early in this century, and their descendants are still in Ohio. The descendants of the others are in Virginia."

"Twas Ever Thus.

"Mr. Wilson and I were born on farms near Lebanon and reared there, as I said before, as country boys. I attended the academy, but never graduated, and studied law with General Durbin Ward and William M. Ramsay of Cincinnati, attending a course of lectures later. I was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1861, and soon after the war broke up all professional arrangements, and you know about that. After returning from the service I was appointed United States district attorney for the southern district of Ohio and soon after that won my spurs as a politician, overcoming the Democratic majority of over a thousand and securing a seat in the state senate of the Sixty-first general assembly."

"Those were stirring times among the young politicians of southern Ohio, but outside of our legislative labors we were a sociable set, the good fellows on both sides affiliating, and whether Democrats or Republicans we were all very ardent southern Ohio and Miami valley men. It was after I took up my residence in Cincinnati that I was nominated in Milton Sayler's old district in the fall of 1878. I suspect I was put up as a sort of forlorn hope, but I got in that year and was re-elected in 1880, and then came the big fluke, when, as Governor Tom Young said, 'we were such fools as to shake the red rag at the Dutch bull.' Pardon the comparison; you know how Tom Young talked. The plain English of it is that we went our length on some radical temperance measures and got thrown full length. It was ever thus. The slaughter of Ohio Republicans that year was terrible, and of course it was worse in Cincinnati and the cities generally. I continued it, however, as you know, and was re-elected in 1884, 1886 and 1888. Then I decided to quit politics and try to make some money, for I had never learned how to slight my work, and in spite of what people said, or might have imagined from my being generally good natured about it, I really toiled like a slave while I was in congress. But let us change the subject. What are you going to say about the plaintiff in this case?"

A Bright Woman.

"Well, it is my business not to talk, but to hear what you say. This, however, seems to be plain—that Madeline Pollard may be said to rival Frank Moulton as the champion witness of the nineteenth century."

"Rival Frank Moulton! Why, Frank isn't it for comparison. She is the most consummate actress I ever saw on the stand. She has all the little tricks of the trained feminine witness and knows just when to turn on the pathetic which she cannot answer a question. If we could only get witnesses to come into court! But you know how that is. There are certain cases in which it is utterly impossible to prove what everybody in the neighborhood knows to be true. How often it happens that a woman is a notorious character in a country neighborhood for 10 or 20 years! In the whole neighborhood there isn't a soul but knows her reputation perfectly well, and yet you might summon the whole township and not be able to prove it. It is a little easier to prove such a case in a city—not much either."

"Just look at the abuse that has been showered on these men who have testified. Young fellows, as a rule, will run off rather than come into court, and married men come to us with tears in their eyes, saying, 'Dear Mr. Butterworth, do you want to ruin me?' Of course we don't. Now, here's a woman who has been practicing on the weaknesses of men ever since she was out of short clothes, and she has become absolute mistress of her business. She might have had anything she had a mind to ask. She could have gone to Europe and had all her expenses paid to complete that education of which she has said so much. She might have had any reasonable sum of money. But she wanted to be identified with a great statesman in a sensational case before the public, and then—well, I don't know what—write a book or go on the stage or something worse. She is foolish enough to think that she can rise on the ruin of his greatness, and yet she is smart enough in her way to be, as I said before, a witness with whom Frank Moulton is not to be compared."

Interesting Rules.

Whether the plaintiff's policy is as Major Butterworth thinks or not, one thing is morally certain. If her intention was to ruin Colonel Breckinridge, she has carried it out. His is indeed a colossal ruin. But it is a picturesque ruin. Baalbec and Palmyra are not in it for comparison nor all the broken columns and ruined temples of Thebes. Much has already been said of this feature, too much perhaps, but one point will bear repetition. It is probably the only case of the kind in which the lowest grades of society agreed so completely with the highest. In the once famous Kallach case the religious people divided not unequally. Good society was not unanimous, and the dissolute cared nothing about it. As to Mr. Beecher, his church stood by him unflinchingly, and all the alleged rings in Brooklyn, whether political or commercial, were his supporters. In the various trials of the last few years of cases where homicide was murder I do not just now recall one in which public opinion was not pretty fairly divided. But the marked feature of this case is that the defendant is equally damned by high politician and coal heaver and by every grade in morals from the preacher to the prostitute.

J. H. BEADLE.

A Labor of Love.

Judge J. T. Dalvin of Siloam, Ga., who has married over 150 couples, says that he never received a single fee save a bushel of potatoes.

BREVITIES

PREMIERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

1. Dec. 23, 1783, William Pitt, Conservative.
2. March 17, 1801, Henry Addington, Conservative.
3. May 15, 1804, William Pitt, Conservative.
4. Feb. 11, 1806, Lord Greenville, Liberal.
5. March 31, 1807, Duke of Portland, Conservative.
6. Dec. 2, 1809, Spencer Percival, Conservative.
7. June 9, 1812, Earl of Liverpool, Conservative.
8. April 24, 1827, George Canning, Liberal.
9. Sept. 5, 1827, Viscount Goderich, Liberal.
10. Jan. 25, 1828, Duke of Wellington, Conservative.
11. Nov. 23, 1830, Earl Gray, Liberal.
12. July 18, 1834, Viscount Melbourne, Liberal.
13. Dec. 26, 1834, Sir Robert Peel, Conservative.
14. April 18, 1835, Viscount Melbourne, Liberal.
15. Sept. 6, 1841, Sir Robert Peel, Conservative.
16. July 6, 1846, Lord John Russell, Liberal.
17. Feb. 27, 1852, Earl of Derby, Conservative.
18. Dec. 28, 1852, Earl of Aberdeen, Liberal.
19. Feb. 10, 1855, Lord Palmerston, Liberal.
20. Feb. 25, 1858, Earl of Derby, Conservative.
21. June 18, 1859, Lord Palmerston, Liberal.
22. Nov. 6, 1859, Earl Russell, Liberal.
23. July 6, 1866, Earl of Derby, Conservative.
24. Feb. 27, 1868, Benjamin Disraeli, Conservative.
25. Dec. 9, 1868, William E. Gladstone, Liberal.
26. Feb. 21, 1874, Benjamin Disraeli, Conservative.
27. April 28, 1880, William E. Gladstone, Liberal.
28. June 24, 1885, Marquis of Salisbury, Conservative.
29. Feb. 1, 1886, William E. Gladstone, Liberal.
30. July 26, 1886, Marquis of Salisbury, Conservative.
31. Aug. 15, 1892, William E. Gladstone, Liberal.
32. March 10, 1894, Lord Rosebery, Liberal.—San Francisco Examiner.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

In 85 years there have been in France 22,865,000 marriages.

Austria has 26 divorces to 1,000 marriages; Hungary, but 6.

In England to 1,000,000 of population there are nine divorces every year.

The marriage of first cousins is forbidden in 14 states and territories.

The most common cause for divorce in Italy is cruelty from the husband.

In 20 years the ratio of divorces to marriages has increased from 100 to 250 per cent in every country of Europe.

In 1786 a law was passed in Massachusetts forbidding the marriage of white people with Indians, mulattoes or negroes.

According to the statistics of Mr. Carroll D. Wright, there is one divorce to every 479 marriages in the United States.

During the last 40 years 78,750 divorces have been granted in France on the ground of cruelty; 4,700 for other causes.

There is apparently some ratio between divorce and suicide, as in most countries a correspondence is observed between the numbers of the two.

A Connecticut man got a divorce because "the defendant would not get up in the morning, nor call this plaintiff, nor do anything she was told."

Darwin says that 450 per 10,000 marriages among the English nobility are between blood relatives, and over 19 per cent of such marriages are childless.

An Indiana divorce was some years ago granted because "the defendant pulled all the covering off of this plaintiff's bed, and she likewise ran a knitting needle inches into his arm."—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

STAGE GLINTS.

It is said that Rhea will not act in this country next season.

Katharine Clemmons has quit starring for good, so it is said.

Richard Golden resumes his starring tour in "Jed Prouty" next fall.

Gracie M. Russell, soubrette, met with a painful accident in New Orleans. She suffers from a broken arm and other injuries.

Among Mr. Tree's prospective arrangements at the Haymarket, London, is included a revival of "Fedora," with Mrs. Patrick Campbell in the title role and Trees as Ipanoff.

Miss Fortescue is going to make a professional tour in "Hypatia," with all the original scenery, costumes and accessories used in the London Haymarket production of Mr. Ogilvie's play.

Miss Effie Shannon, formerly a member of Daniel Frohman's Lyceum theater stock company, is now playing the juvenile roles with Miss Rose Coghlan in "A Woman of No Importance."

A sad consequence of the habit of accepting complimentary tickets to the theater occurred recently in Buffalo when a burglar sent two seats to a man and his wife, and while they were attending the performance robbed the house.

Clara Morris has not yet decided whether she will act next season or not. During the past four years, under the management of Edwin H. Price, she has added a great deal of money to an already comfortable fortune, so that physically and financially she is all right.

CAPITAL GROCERY, LEADING LOW PRICE GROCER 109 E. 6TH ST.

Push prices on everything. Rapid sales and plenty of them at the smallest living profit ever quoted, are the things that keep the wheels of trade always at their fastest revolution, further than this, our goods are reliable, full of merit and backed by a guarantee of complete satisfaction or your money back without a murmur, why shouldn't you trade here and save money, just as well as your next door neighbor.

24 lbs. finest and best Gran. Sugar.	\$1 00
26 lbs. Ex-C Sugar.	1 00
4 pk'gs Rolled Oats.	25
8 lbs. Hand Picked Navy Beans.	25
12 bars best Laundry Soap.	25
Salt Pork, 7½c; Breakfast Bacon.	11
No. 1 Sugar Cured Hams.	10
Kennedy's Soda Crackers, box.	15
1 dozen Fancy Lemons.	10
3 good Parlor brooms.	25
1 lb. Ground Coffee.	15
1 lb. Broken Java Coffee.	15
4 lbs. Fancy Roasted Coffee.	1 00
3½ lbs. Java and Mocha.	1 00
5 lbs. Green Rio Coffee.	1 00
100 lbs. High Patent Flour.	1 50
Potatoes, Large White, per bu.	60
20c Bottle Sweet Pickles.	10
3 Lamp Chimneys.	25
1 gal. Cucumber Pickles.	20
4 lbs. Large California Prunes.	25
2 lbs. Country Dried Peaches.	15

TEAS.

Gunpowder, 25c; English Breakfast, 25c; Young Hyson, 25c; Oolong, 25c; Japan, 25c; Mixed 25c; Imperial, 25c.

You are paying 60c for the Teas elsewhere.

6 lbs. nice New Raisins.	25
4 lbs. Large Muscatel.	25
2 lbs. Nectarines.	25
2 lbs. Raspberries.	45
1 lb. Large Fancy Apricots.	15
15 lbs. English Currants.	25
2 cans String Beans.	15
3 cans Extra Peas.	25
2 cans Lima Beans.	15
1 dozen cans Tomatoes.	90
2 cans 1 lb. Oysters.	15
2 cans 2 lb. Oysters.	25
3 boxes Mustard Sardines.	25
5 boxes Oil Sardines.	25
5 cans Potted Ham.	25
5 cans Potted Turkey.	25
2 cans Mushrooms.	35
2 cans French Peas.	35
Gallon can Peaches.	35
Gallon can Apples.	35
Pure Maple Syrup, per gallon.	30
Honey Drip per gallon.	30
Sorghum, per gallon.	35
5 gallon can pure Maple.	3 00
Jelly, per Gall.	45
Pail Syrup.	45
8 gallon Pail Syrup.	75
12 bars Laundry Soap.	25
7 bars Water Queen Soap.	25
6 bars Ivory Soap.	25
7 bars Kirk's Soap.	25
Castle Soap.	5
12 bars Toilet Soap.	25
Large bar Toilet Soap.	5